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SECOND EDITION.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Hayes' and Tilden's Records Contrasted.

The New York Herald Pronounces in Favor of Hayes.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday contains a remarkable leading editorial, contrasting the position of Hayes and Tilden on the subject of civil service reform, and comes to the conclusion that, while Hayes has been a life-long advocate of this necessary measure, Tilden comes to its support on the spur of a popular occasion. The *Herald*, it must be remembered, has been an earnest supporter of the Democratic candidate; but the Maine election has evidently given it a new inspiration, and will doubtless account for the change. This paper has a wonderful facility for finding out the popular current and sailing with it; and no one need be surprised to see it do valiant service for the Republican candidates before the election comes round.

The article opens with the declaration that civil service reform is vitally important, as upon its execution depends the hopes of all the other reforms required by the country. It then institutes an inquiry into what the two candidates profess on this subject now, and more particularly what they thought and said upon it before they became candidates. The facts are obtained from the "campaign lives" of the two candidates, and will not be questioned. We extract as follows:

"At present, of course, both favor civil service reform. They come at the subject in different ways, but both alike profess a determination to help it. Both agree that it is necessary to the perfection of the reform that the Presidential term should be confined to one term, and though Governor Tilden does not, like Governor Hayes, distinctly pledge himself to reject a renomination, his words are so strongly in favor of a single term that it cannot be supposed he would, if elected, allow himself to look to a second term.

"So far, then, the two candidates are on equal ground. What remains is to inquire what in their previous public careers they have said and done to show their intelligent zeal for this reform. Mr. Tilden has long been engaged in politics as the ruler of conventions, the inspirer of platforms, a justly prominent and influential leader of his party. We have been looking through his biography and we do not find any evidence to show that he has been in former days the need of a reform of the civil service. He was long a powerful leader of his party in city politics, and here in New York, if anywhere in the land, the civil service needed to be put on a basis of honesty and capacity; but we do not find that Mr. Tilden urged this. Again, while his party was in a minority in Federal affairs it was frequently in power in this State, we do not discover that Mr. Tilden at any time urged upon it measures to reform the civil service of the State. Since he has been in the Governor's chair, in his appointments, mainly rewarded his old personal allies, many of them men of ability, some of them even men who were not zealous Democrats; but he does not appear to have acted upon any general desire to reform the service, but rather, as is commonly charged by his own political allies, with the purpose of forming a personal following for himself. And while we are not of those who make this charge, we do not see in his course and actions, after election, became Governor or since, a distinct recognition of the absolute necessity of changing the manner in which the minor officers of the government are appointed, or of their tenure.

"We come next to consider Mr. Hayes. With him civil service reform seems to have been a familiar subject ever since his entry on public life. He came into Congress after the war, and while there he supported the bills of Messrs. Jenckes and Trumbull intended to establish this system. When he became Governor one of his first acts was to refuse to remove a State officer in order to make a place for a friend who had solicited the office, and he based his refusal on the ground that the incumbent, the State Librarian, was 'painstaking, faithful and courteous.' In his first message to the Legislature, in 1870, losing no opportunity to advance this measure, he recounted the evils of the prevailing system, and urged a reform, suggesting that it should be incorporated in the Constitution of the State. His words on that occasion show that he had studied the details and the necessary remedies. He said:

"'For many years political influence and political services have been essential qualifications for employment in the civil service, whether State or national. As a general rule such employments are regarded as terminating with the defeat of the political party under which they began. All political parties have adopted this rule. In many offices the highest qualifications are only obtained by experience. Such are the positions of the Warden of the Penitentiary and his subordinates, and the superintendents of asylums and reformatories and their assistants. But the rule is applied to these as well as to other offices and employments. A change in the political character of the executive and legislative branches of the Government is followed by a change of the officers and employees in all of the departments and institutions of the State. Efficiency and fidelity to duty do not prolong the employment; unfaithfulness or neglect of duty do not always shorten it. The evils of this system in State affairs are, perhaps, of small moment compared with those which would prevail under the same system in the transaction of the business of the National Government. But at no distant day they are likely to become serious, even in the administration of State affairs. The number of persons employed in the various offices and institutions of the State must increase, under the most economical management, in equal ratio with the growth of our population and business. A radical reform in the civil service of the General Government has been proposed. The plan is to make qualification, and not politics, services and influence, the chief test in determining appointments, and to give subordinates in the civil service the same permanency of place which is enjoyed by officers of the army and navy. The introduction of this reform will be attended with some difficulties. But in revising our State Constitution, if this object is kept constantly in view, there is no reason to doubt that it can be successfully accomplished.'

"In his next message, 1871, he again referred to the subject, and once more earnestly urged its importance on the Legislature. In 1872, in a speech, he again urged it, and in almost the same words which he used this year in his letter of acceptance, saying in conclusion:

"'The system is a bad one. It destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government, and it degrades the civil service. It ought to be abolished. General Grant has again and again explicitly recommended reform. A majority of Congress has been unable to agree upon any important measure. Doubtless the bills which have been introduced contain objectionable features. But the work should be begun. Let the best obtainable bill be passed, and experience will show what amendments are required. I would support either Senator Trumbull's bill or Mr. Jenckes' bill, if nothing better were proposed. We ought to have a reform of the system of appointments to the civil service, thorough, radical and complete.'

"That is to say, during his whole public life, in Congress, as Governor and in campaign speeches Mr. Hayes appears to have been the earnest and zealous advocate of this necessary reform. He does not come to it on the spur of a popular occasion. Those who wish for and see the necessity of a reform of the civil service may, it would seem, depend upon him to help them. Those who are opposed to it will not find it easy to drive him from a ground which he appears long ago to have made his own. We have stated the facts in Messrs. Tilden's and Hayes' careers. Every reader must draw his own conclusions."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.— Westerly winds backing to southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather and slight changes in pressure.

The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition on Saturday were estimated at 21,891.

The steamships Circassian and Quebec, from Liverpool, arrived at Farther Point yesterday.

The New York State Fair, though one of the best exhibitions ever held, is found to have been a failure financially.

The steamships Chester, Wisconsin and Celtic, from Liverpool, and the Greece, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by very high wind, set in on Saturday night, continued yesterday and was still raging in New York last night.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union, at its meeting on Saturday night, agreed to a reduction of ten per cent., to take effect on and after October 2. This applies to book as well as to newspaper work.

All the leading cities are raising money for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Savannah. Considerable sums have already been telegraphed from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis and Chicago.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

A SIOUX VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Too Great Haste Prevents a Complete Victory—Trophies Taken from Custer Recaptured—Several Noble Reds Killed.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 16.—A courier who left General Crook's command September 10, brings the following news: Since General Crook's column turned south toward the Black Hills, on the fifth instant, there has been considerable hardship through wet weather and living on bacon and hard bread, and a good deal of grumbling. On the seventh it was decided to send a portion of the pack train ahead, under the escort of Colonel Mills, with fifteen men on the best horses of each company of the Third Cavalry, making one hundred and fifty in all. Lieutenants Von Lutwitz, Schwatzka and Crawford composed the subordinate officers, with Lieutenant Buble, of the Fourth infantry, chief commissary; Tom Moore, chief packer, and Frank Gruard, Crook's chief scout. The latter was to serve both as guide and scout, and on Friday evening he discovered through the rain and fog, with being himself discovered, a hostile Sioux village, consisting of forty-one large lodges and a bank of several hundred ponies and few American horses. Mills concluded to attempt the attack with his one hundred and fifty men. Without waiting to send word to Crook for reinforcements he fell back a few miles, hid his command in a ravine, and at two o'clock this morning marched for the village, which was situated on a little creek, a tributary of Grand or Owl creek. He formed on the north side before daylight, and ordered Lieutenant Schwatzka and company to charge through the village, while the rest of the force, dismounted, were to form a skirmish line on the other side and pick off the Indians as they came out. The latter were completely surprised, and scattered pell-mell and half naked, returning the fire to some extent. Their ponies were ineffectually stampeded; but owing to Mills' small forces, he only succeeded in securing the lodges and property therein and about one hundred and forty ponies. There was an immense quantity of dried meat, berries, etc.—all that Crook's whole pack train could carry, and sufficient to postpone the proposed purchase of supplies. There were wagon loads of robes and savage spoils of all kinds. The guidon of the Seventh Cavalry, which Custer used in the Little Horn massacre, and various articles of the dress apparel worn on that occasion were captured. A quantity of corn which was stored on Powder river as late as August 5th, where Terry was fired on, is among the spoils. The whole march and showing since Terry and Crook met goes to confirm the soundness of the latter's views and the correctness of estimation and whereabouts since leaving their camp on the Little Horn.

Lieutenant Von Lutwitz, of Company C, was wounded in the knee. Privates Medoon and Charles Foster, of Company B, August Dorn, of Company D, and Sergeant Glass, of Company A, were wounded, and Private Wenzel, of Company A, was killed in the action of the morning. About seven o'clock word was received that Crook was fifteen miles back, with the main column. He marched forward with a selection from the cavalry, reaching Mills at eleven o'clock. The latter had kept up a good picket-fight during the forenoon.

Crook was very much disappointed because Mills did not report the discovery last night, as there was plenty of time to have got up the entire command, and so effectually surrounded the village, that nothing could have escaped, but the General is also pleased to send back all considered. About one hundred yards from the village is a little ravine in which a band of seven warriors and five women and children took refuge, and fought all day in the rocks. It was in trying to dislodge them that Mills lost his killed and most of his wounded. General Crook desired to save the women and children, and Captain Mills, of the Third Cavalry, with 150 men mounted on our strongest horses, to go in advance to Deadwood to procure supplies of provisions. On the evening of the 8th, near Slim Buttes, he discovered a hostile village of thirty-seven lodges, lay by there that night, and attacked them by surprise yesterday morning, capturing the village, some prisoners and a number of ponies, and killing some of the Indians. Among the Indians was the chief American Horse, who died from his wounds after surrendering to us. Our own casualties were slight, but among them was First Lieutenant Von Lutwitz, of the Third Cavalry, wounded seriously in the knee and leg, since amputated. In the village were found, besides a great quantity of dried meat, ammunition, &c., an army guide and portions of officers' and non-commissioned officers' uniforms and other indications that the Indians of this village had participated in the Custer massacre. Our main column got up about noon that day, and was shortly after attacked by a considerable body of Indians, who, the prisoners said, belonged to the village of Crazy Horse, who was camped somewhere between their own village and the Little Missouri river. This attack was undoubtedly made under the supposition that Captain Mills' command had not received reinforcements. The prisoners further stated that most of the hostiles were now going into the agencies, with the exception of Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, with their immediate followers. Crazy Horse intended to remain near the head waters of the Little Missouri, and about half of Sitting Bull's band, numbering from sixty to one hundred lodges, had gone north of the Yellowstone, while the remainder of that band, with some Sans Arcs, Minneconjous, and Uncapapas, had gone in the vicinity of Antelope Butte, there to fatten their ponies and trade with the Rees and others. I place great reliance in these statements, from other corroborating evidence which I have. These Indians with Sitting Bull will amount probably to three or four hundred lodges, and in my judgment can very easily be struck by General Terry's column, provided it go in light marching order and keep under cover. Our prisoners also, in their conversation, fully confirmed in every particular my opinions as already telegraphed you. We had a very hard march here from Heart river. For eighty consecutive miles we did not have a particle of wood, nothing but a little dry grass, which was insufficient even to cook coffee for the men. During the greater portion of the time we were drenched by cold rains, which made travelling very heavy. A great many of the animals had to be abandoned. Others are now in such a weak condition that a great number of them will not be able to resume the campaign until they rest. I should like to have five hundred horses, preferable the half breed horses raised on the Laramie plains or in the vicinity of Denver, and acimated to this country. I intend to carry out the programme mentioned in my last dispatch, via Fort Lincoln, and shall remain in the vicinity of Deadwood till the arrival of my wagon train.

[Signed] GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turkish Peace Conditions.

THE BASIS OF PEACE—THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION—CONSIDERABLE MODIFICATIONS DEMANDED—THE GREAT POWERS YET TO BE HEARD FROM—THE TROUBLE NOT YET ADJUSTED.

LONDON, August 16.—A Constantinople dispatch announces that the sixth point in the Turkish basis of peace, which was undecipherable in the telegram received here yesterday, stipulates for the payment by Servia of a war indemnity without fixing the amount, or in lieu thereof an increase of Servia's annual tribute. Although the Porte has refused to grant an armistice it is understood that it would consent to a suspension of hostilities.

The *Times* to-day, in a leading article on the Turkish peace conditions, concludes as follows: "Although the Porte has said its last word, the Great Powers have not said theirs. It remains for them to signify by a collective act what terms of peace are admissible, and Turkey will indeed have begun a new chapter of her history if she should resist their united counsels. Her unbending attitude almost warrants the suspicion that to save her own dignity in the presence of her vassal she is waiting for the pressure of those Powers which, she has protest, must also command. It would be gratifying to think that in such a crisis the temper of our own Foreign Office is firm enough and its purpose sufficiently decided to be truly representative of the nation; but Mr. Gladstone's letter is a formidable indictment, and if the Foreign Office should continue to resist the popular wishes, his demand for an autumn session of Parliament may speedily become that of the country."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says the existence of a treaty between Russia and Germany, providing for the settlement of the Eastern question in case of war, is the purport of which was published in yesterday's Paris *France*, is officially denied.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The *Abend Post* (official paper), while expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the Turkish peace proposals present the first real basis for negotiations in favor of peace, dwells upon the necessity of considerable modifications in Turkey's conditions. It especially points to the necessity of including in the negotiations the guarantees which the Porte must give for the improvement of the condition of its Christian subjects and the execution of its promised reforms."

The text of the Porte's answer to the Powers shows that the Porte, besides the conditions for peace already made known, requires that Servia shall send back all persons who emigrated to that country from neighboring Turkish provinces. The *status quo ante bellum* is also maintained with regard to Montenegro. Within twenty-four hours after the Powers shall give judgment on the peace conditions, the Porte will order a suspension of hostilities.

A dispatch from Berlin says the *North German Gazette* regards the Turkish conditions for peace as a challenge to the Powers.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES AGREED UPON.

LONDON, September 17.—Reuter's Telegram Company has a dispatch from Belgrade, stating that the agreement to suspend hostilities for ten days has been signed.

A special from Berlin to the *Observer* says: Samuel Knousley is charged with the delivery of the reply to the Powers, containing peace conditions. The Porte issued orders on its own initiative for the immediate cessation of all hostilities, on the assumption that Servia and Montenegro would issue similar instructions. The powers received the Porte's reply favorably, and opened negotiations immediately for further joint action.

The Porte has confidentially notified the powers of its firm determination to redress the grievances of the Christians.

DEFINITE PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

LONDON, September 17.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing a large meeting in Edenburg yesterday, made a defense of the Government policy in the East, taking the same ground as Lord Derby has in reply to the deputations on the 11th inst. He repudiated as baseless the assertion that the Government was influenced by feelings of jealousy against Russia. He stated that the Government accepted freely the duty of protecting the Christian subjects of the Porte from misgovernment. The Chancellor concluded his speech with the following important announcement: "I received a communication to-day, stating that a definite step has been taken by the Porte for putting an end to hostilities, either on Friday night or this morning. Orders have been given for the cessation of hostilities, thus affording an opportunity for a calm and reasonable discussion of the terms of settlement."

NO SERVIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, September 18.—It is stated that the British Government has instructed its agents in Bosnia and Herzegovina to urge the insurgents to cease hostilities.

The *Standard's* special from Belgrade declares that there is absolutely no truth in the report of a Servian victory on the Morava. The report was fabricated by an employee of the Press Bureau at Belgrade. There has been important movement on the Morava during the past week. The army of the Drina having been weakened by sending reinforcements to General Tchernayeff, retreated to the other side of the Drina without a battle, after destroying its intrenchments. Seven hundred Russians have arrived in Belgrade within the past two days.

A telegram from Constantinople says: The new commission of inquiry appointed by the Turkish Government will go immediately to Phillipopolis to investigate the Bulgarian atrocities there, and try the perpetrators of the outrages and punish the guilty.

LONDON, September 18.—A special to the *Times*, dated Semlin, 17th, says: The Turkish Government has ordered all its commanders to discontinue hostilities until further notice, and Prince Milan has sent similar orders to General Tchernayeff and other Servian commanders. No limit to the duration of the armistice is specified, but either party may terminate it by giving notice. There has been great activity among the foreign consuls all day. Many cipher dispatches have passed between Belgrade and Constantinople.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that a conflict between the Sultan and his ministers was avoided by a compromise, an armistice being made conditional on an agreement about the conditions of peace. In settling forth the conditions of peace the Porte leaves it to the discretion of the powers to consider the grounds which have induced the Porte to place before the powers these conditions, as calculated to show its readiness to grant an armistice as soon as the Powers have taken them into consideration. The powers unanimously regard the conditions as inadvisable, but here their unanimity ends. Some still advocate an unconditional armistice, while others are satisfied with a mere cessation of hostilities.

The Eastern War.

SERVIANS BEAT THE TURKS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says: "The Servians repulsed an attack of five battalions of Turks near Gredotin, southwest of Alexinatz, on Thursday. The Servians also claim that General Horvatovich has turned the Turkish positions by crossing Yastatz Heights, and that Colonel Mirkowich, the commander of the Army of the Drina, has defeated the Turks and driven them across the Drina, recapturing the two Servian redoubts at Little Zworvik, which had been taken by the Turks. It is asserted that Servia has obtained 60,000 muskets and several mitrailleuses from Prussia."

RAGUSA, September 16.—In has rained incessantly in this section the past three days, and no fighting has occurred in that time.

Boss Tweed.

THE DISTINGUISHED PRISONER TO BE SENT HOME THIS WEEK BY WAY OF CUBA.

LONDON, September 16.—A dispatch from Madrid to Reuter's Telegram Company says Wm. M. Tweed and Wm. Hunt, who was arrested with him, will be embarked at Corunna for Cuba as prisoners on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

Great Britain.

A DANISH VICE CONSUL KILLED.

PLYMOUTH, September 17.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived to day. On the 10th inst. Justley Jal Marson, Danish Vice Consul at Porto Rico, who was a passenger, was killed on board. He was sitting on the deck-house, when a sudden lurch of the ship threw him against the bulwarks with great violence, crushing his head. He died in a few minutes.

Spain.

CLOSING A PROTESTANT CHAPEL.

LONDON, September 17.—A dispatch from Madrid says the Mayor of San Ferdinand has ordered the paster of the Protestant chapel there to close the door of the chapel because external manifestations are prohibited by the constitution.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 17.—The steamships City of Berlin and Cimbria, from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Late Particulars Concerning the Trial at Beaver, Utah—Several Witnesses Examined—A Clear Case Made Out Against the Murderer Lee.

SALT LAKE, September 16.—Special dispatches have been received concerning the Lee trial, now in progress at Beaver, Utah, as follows: Seven witnesses testified for the prosecution to-day, all new except Joel W. White, fixing the murder on Lee. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow evening. The first witness in the Lee case was D. H. Wells, who testified that Lee in 1857 occupied the position of farmer to the Indians in Southern Utah, and perhaps some place in the militia. Labon Merrill testified as to the council held at Cedar City, which had under advisement the destruction of the train. It was understood that before it should be done Brigham Young should be consulted. A messenger was sent to Salt Lake City for that purpose and another to Pinto creek to draw off the Indians and allow the train to pass on till word came from Brigham Young to the contrary. Forty-eight hours before the messenger returned from Salt Lake, he heard the massacre had taken place. Haight, Higbee and Klinger Smith were in the council, and Lee was not there. James Haslam testified he was the messenger sent to Brigham Young by Haight, to whom he explained the object of the message. Lee could hold the emigrants corralled waiting his return; he rode night and day, and made two hours in Salt Lake and returned; Brigham's message was, "Go; don't spare blood; those men must be spared. Let them go in peace." And back to Cedar on the Sunday following and learned the deed was done. Joel W. White testified almost exactly as on the former trial as to hearing Lee relate the message to Pinto creek and taking part in the massacre.

Samuel Knight's testimony went to show that he was driving one of the wagons which contained arms; heard the first gun fired after the emigrants had been decoyed out; saw Lee blow a woman's brains out, load another gun for Wells and ask if Wells and murder several others, and at the same time saw the Indians make a rush on the women and children, whom they slew. Samuel Murdy testified that he drove the other wagon after the emigrants had been decoyed out by a flag of truce, and the whole column commenced moving up the meadows; heard the command to halt, and looking round saw Lee put his gun to a woman's head and fire; she fell. He heard Lee beating a man's brain out with a gun. Lee then came to witness' wagon and shot all the wounded men with his pistol, and dragged the bodies to the ground; only the children in the wagon were saved. This witness refused to tell whether he took part in the killing, but on the former trial it came out that he was the man who, while in the act of firing on one of the wounded emigrants, said, "O Lord, receive their spirits, for it is for Thy sake we do to see things." Nephi Johnson, now dead, sent to the meadows an Indian interpreter, testified that he saw Lee shoot the woman referred to, and cut a man's throat as he dragged him to the brink of the ravine. His witness was extremely careful to tell nothing implicating any one but Lee, and continually forgetting names and incidents not relative solely to our defendant. His cross-examination, which was searching, showed that he could tell sufficient to hang every man who took part in the massacre. He said damaged Lee materially. Jacob Hamlin testified as to a conversation between himself and Lee four days after the butchery, for which the defendant justified himself by claiming that it was necessary as a military measure. The testimony of all the new witnesses thus far plainly indicates that they are in a conspiracy to sacrifice Lee for the good of the church.

This morning Jacob Hamlin was recalled. He stated that Lee further told him that an Indian chief who lived at Cedar brought two girls who had been hiding in the brush to him [Lee], and asked what he should do with them as they were too pretty to kill. Lee answered that he would shoot them as they were too ug. The Indian then shot one and Lee threw the other down and cut her throat. When Hamlin returned to his ranche he went over the ground and found the bodies of two girls about the age described, from thirteen to fifteen years, lying near together, with their throats cut as described to him by Lee; that one of the children, who was about eight years old, was at his house and claimed the two bodies as her sisters, and that their name was Dunlap. Hamlin, on being asked by the defense if he ever told this to any one, replied that he had and more, too; he said that soon after the occurrence, when he remembered better than he did now, he had told it to President Young and George A. Smith, and that President Young told him that when the right time came he would get a court of justice to state it in. Being further pressed, Hamlin said he had not seen the officers of any court of justice from that time to this, but he thought now was just the time to tell it.

Johnson, on being recalled, stated that subsequent to the massacre he was sent to protect the next company of emigrants on the Santa Clara river; that on the way he stopped at Harmony, where he saw John D. Lee, who proposed to him to get the emigrants into an ambush to destroy them by the Indians and secure their property. Also, that he [Johnson] replied "there has been too much bloodshed by you already. I have been instructed to see the matter through, and I will do so or die with them;" That he then abused him, calling him ugly names; that he identified the prisoner at the bar as John D. Lee.

The prosecution rested their case and, to the surprise of all present in the court room, Lee's attorneys announced that they also rested their case and would not introduce any witnesses, but give the case to the jury on the evidence already adduced by the prosecution, and asked for a continuance of the case until Monday the 18th, to give them time to prepare arguments and for instructions to the jury. The court adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock, and instructed the witnesses to remain, as other cases pertaining to the massacre were to be disposed of. The following documentary evidence has been filed by the prosecution, but was not given to the jury: A letter from John D. Lee to Brigham Young, dated November 20, 1857, giving a report of the massacre as an Indian affair; a letter from Brigham Young to J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 15, 1857; a letter from the same to same, dated January 16, 1858; the proclamation of Governor Brigham Young, dated September 15, 1857; affidavit of Brigham Young and George A. Smith, dated July 30, 1857, and a letter from Brigham Young to Bishop Dame, dated September 14, 1857.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Collision in Vermont.

ST. JOHNSBURY, September 16.—A freight train going south and the Montreal day express going north on the Passumpsic Railroad collided yesterday below Passumpsic. No very serious damage was done. The passengers received no injury beyond a few bruises. The engines were considerably damaged.

Two Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Murfreesboro says the boiler of a saw mill at that place exploded to day, killing Samuel Stevens, white, and William Harrison, colored.

No Yellow Fever at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 16.—A telegram having been sent from this city stating that yellow fever prevailed here and great apprehension was felt, the Mayor and Health Department were applied to this forenoon for an official statement of facts. The Mayor, General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, states that no case of yellow fever prevails in Baltimore; that official reports were made to him up to last evening from Dr. Stewart, Health Commissioner, and Dr. Heard, Quarantine Physician, and not a case of yellow fever was reported or has occurred. In his report, submitted yesterday, Dr. Stewart states that typho-malarial fever prevails to some extent in a locality in East Baltimore, fronting the Back basin, in tenement-houses, at the foot of Thames, Dallas and Caroline streets; that he visited this locality yesterday and found twelve or thirteen cases of this fever, which originated from the bad sanitary condition of the neighborhood, most of which were improving. The persons suffering were not stevedores, and none of the cases could be traced to shipping in the Bay. The disease is endemic and disappears on thorough disinfection of the locality, which has been applied.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad bridge over the Tennessee river at London, Tenn., was finished on Saturday. Two passenger and six freight trains passed over in the afternoon.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The loss by the incendiary fire at No. 114 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, on Friday morning, was $5,000.

The furniture and chair factory of H. Conant & Sons, at Camden, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $60,000; insurance $15,000.

A tenement house in Rochester, N. H., belonging to Eli Blaisdell, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of from $3,000 to $6,000, partially insured.

Horace Farr's grist mill and a saw mill belonging to Aldrich & Barrett, at Bradford, Vt., have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $6,500, with no insurance.

The steam saw mill of Wilcox & Stone, near Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, together with a quantity of lumber, was burned Thursday. The loss is $5,000.

The Almonte furniture factory, in West's block, Almonte, Ontario, and a number of adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The loss of the furniture company is about thirty thousand dollars; other losses not ascertained.

Three large barns on the farm of Samuel J. Hewitt, near Newberg, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with their contents, including fifty tons of hay, 800 bushels of rye and two horses. Hewitt's loss is $4,000; insured for $2,000. The buildings were owned by Henry R. Benkard, whose loss is $7,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,500. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection of the incendiary.

Too Much Political Heat.

CHICAGO, September 16.—Abe Kleinman shot and it is supposed mortally wounded Charles Creighton this morning, at Hyde Park, during a heated political discussion. Creighton is a contractor, and a man of property. Kleinman is one of the best pigeon shots in the country.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER—$25 00— An experienced Bookkeeper, part of whose time is unoccupied, will learn of a place that will secure him writing for the evening. Terms moderate. Address "N," Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN. Have experience in the Hardware, Iron and Glass business, or will sell other goods on salary or commission. Good reference. Address "TRAVELER," Commercial office.

WANTED — MANAGER — A THOROUGHLY competent man to take charge of a Coal Mine in Pennsylvania. Security and best of reference must be given. Address "MINE," Box 43 and Utility. Address ALEXANDER PORT, Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—BARREL MAKER—SOME one to make for a large number of barrels, like salt or flour barrels, at New Bethlehem, Pa., Low Grade Division of Allegheny Valley Railroad. Address, by mail, ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, care J. M. Steinker, New Bethleham, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—BREASTPIN—IN PITTSBURGH or Allegheny, a round, black Onyx Breastpin, having on it a "forget-me-not," set with diamonds. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with W. W. WATTLES, Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—8 NEW AND 6 SECOND-HAND ENGINES, 10 Boilers, 4 Engine Lathes, Drills, Punches and Shears. Apply to CHARLES H. THOS. CARLIN, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ONE BARGE—110 FT. long, 20 ft. wide, 5½ in. deep, 8 and 6 in. gunnels, with carpenter tools complete. Boat can be seen at Vanport station, on C. and P. R. R. Inquire on board. FISHER.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, Irwin avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in good locality in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, in full name, A. F., Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—COUPE—ONE FIRST-CLASS LANDAULET COUPE, built by Demarest & Co., Broome street, New York. Is in perfect condition, having been used but a short time in a Western city. Will be sold very cheap, for cash, by order of Assignee. L. GLESENKAMP & CO., 75 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LAND SCRIP—Alternate sections; also, International Scrip, direct from headquarters. 23,000 acres in Arkansas Land, war navigation, heavily timbered with oak and other valuable timber, all for sale by single States. Full discription given by addressing WALTER E. SIZE & CO., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Planer and Matcher, 1 42-inch Smith Resawing Machine, Lathe, Packing, Exhaust and Pressure Blowers, Iron Planer, Emery Wheel, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturer's supplies generally, at prices. M. B. COOLEY & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent very low. Inquire of LOCKHART & FREW, 77 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Brick Dwelling House, on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Rooms, and all modern improvements. The Lot extends from Penn to Fifth, with Fine Fruit Trees, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines. Situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, within the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to good party. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAZLEWOOD COAL COMPANY. DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Dollars ($10) per Share (six per cent.,) out of the profits of the last two months, payable at the office of the Company.

GEO. T. OLIVER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 11, 1876.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons selling or delivering Fruit and Vegetables in branded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.

W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. No. 11 Federal street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT PLAN AND SCHEDULE OF ASSESSMENTS, for the Improvement of HILAND AVENUE, from Penn to Fifth, will be open for inspection from SEPTEMBER 7th to SEPTEMBER 23d, at Liberty Improvement Office, No. 51 parties interested therein will please call and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

W. H. DENNISTON,
S. F. STEWART,
LEMUEL P. MAIR,
JOHN LIGGETT,
JOHN BECHTEL,
Commissioners.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY the public that

W. A. ARNOLD

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY,

And is not authorized to sell the

CHILSON FURNACE,

In evidence of which we append

CARD from THE MANUFACTURER:

The citizens of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that I have given the exclusive agency for the sale of my Furnaces to L. H. SMITH & CO., No. 49 Sixth street. I trust these Furnaces will be as highly appreciated throughout the West as they are now in the Eastern cities. For simplicity, durability, heating capacity and ease of management, they have no equal. The fact that over thirty thousand of the furnaces have been sold fully proves the above.

GARDNER CHILSON.
Boston, September 5, 1876.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
NO. 49 SIXTH STREET.

LOANS.

Loans on Improved Real Estate in Pittsburgh and vicinity may be negotiated at a low rate of interest with the Ins. Co. of North America, of Philadelphia, upon application to

WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

D. W. SMITH,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
30 SIXTH, late St. Clair St., PITTSBURGH.
FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MWF-1

Mills & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Youghiogheny Cement,
LIME AND PLASTER,
No. 258 Liberty Street.

Old Shingle Roofs
Painted with GRAY'S ELASTIC ROOFING PAINT are better and will last longer than a New Roof. 54 Diamond street.

POLITICAL:

A Republican Meeting
Will be held at corner of
Madison Ave. and Perry St.,
ALLEGHENY,
On Monday, Sept. 18, 1876, at 7:30 P. M.
Will be addressed by THOMAS M. BAYNE, JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
By order Committee on Meetings.
JOSIAH COHEN, W. C. STILLWAGON, } Secretaries.

A Republican Meeting
Will be held at the corner of
21st & Carson Sts., South Side,
On Tuesday, Sept. 19th, at 7:30 P. M.
Will be Addressed by A. M. BROWN, H. A. COLLIER and J. VANNOTE.
By order Committee on Meetings.
JOSIAH COHEN, W. C. STILLWAGON, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chair

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1876.

THE Internal revenue returns for August show an increase over the same month in last year of $714,000. This is another evidence of the revival of business throughout the country.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says:

We have good authority for stating that in private conversation yesterday or the day before Governor Hendricks admitted that the probabilities at present were strongly in favor of the election of General Harrison as Governor. He also confessed that Jimmy Williams was a very sorry and pitiful candidate, totally unfit for the duties of Governor of the State of Indiana.

DR. A. P. HEICHHOLD will address a Republican meeting at Parker this evening, at Foxburg to-morrow evening, and St. Petersburg on Wednesday evening. The Doctor is a very strong speaker, and always holds his audiences. His arraignment of the bogus reform Democracy is terrific, and, as a consequence, he is honored by their intensest hatred.

IT IS decidedly significant that while the Democrats are telling themselves how good and great they were in nominating CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS in Massachusetts, they omit to announce that he has himself stated that he does not expect to be elected. And it might also be asked whether they would have nominated such a man in a State where they had a chance of electing him. "Reform is necessary."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is Democratic and naturally sanguine, but it does no like the look of things in Indiana. It says:

A Democratic friend in Indiana writes to say that we must not look upon Indiana as a certain Democratic State. We do not. We know something of the effort which the Republicans are making out there, and we advise Democrats to be up and doing.

Which is equivalent to saying that the Democrats are prepared to give up the State. Indiana is a Republican State, on a fair vote.

THE superabundance of defaulters in the ranks of the Democracy, who are now crying out for "reform," has been noted before, but the list receives additions every day. The following is the latest, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

MANSFIELD, O., September 14.—It has just been definitely ascertained that the three last Democratic Commissioners of the Virginia school land fund are defaulters, nearly to the entire amounts that ever went into their hands. James E. Cox and James Crall, at present a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, are crying loud and long for Tilden and reform, and Colonel V. Gutzweiler, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* here, has been constantly denouncing the Republican party for corruption and robbery.

REPORTERS representing the Baltimore *American* have been interrogating merchants and others in that city as to the state of trade, and the information elicited shows that considerable activity is springing up in the fall trade. The *American* says: "It will thus be seen that the prospects of an active fall trade are very encouraging, notwithstanding the croakings of some, who would make it appear that the political situation has anything to do with the depression which had for some time prevailed in commercial circles." The general drift of all such inquiries in the various trade centers of the country shows that better things are to be expected in the immediate future.

SAYS the *Post* of Saturday:

Will Russell Errett meet Mr. Hopkins and discuss the tariff, about which he seems so anxious?

Decidedly not! RUSSELL ERRETT will not meet "Mister" HOPKINS to discuss the "tariff." Let Mr. HOPKINS discuss the tariff question, as we have already suggested, with the author of the free trade St. Louis platform on which he stands himself, or with the editor of the *Post*, who also indorses the Democratic platform and candidates. Such a "discussion" would draw immensely. RUSSELL ERRETT stands on the Republican plank on the tariff, squarely! In his case, or that of the great party whose candidate he is for Congress, no "discussion" is necessary. Let "Mister" HOPKINS begin reform in his own party on this question. They need more instruction on this vital issue than any others that we know of.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* telegraphs as follows:

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Secretary Chandler, who returned here to day from New York, is very jubilant over the political outlook and says that reports received from Ohio and Indiana are such as to leave no doubt in his mind that both these States will be carried by the Republicans in October. From this time up to the day of the election the National Committee propose, to use his own words, "to make the campaign a red hot one for the Democrats." Within ten days Ohio and Indiana will be filled with able speakers. Carl Schurz will also continue his labors in the States, speaking most of the time in German.

In alluding to the Democratic canard that Mr. Schurz had been withdrawn from the canvass, Mr. Chandler said it was "all bosh" that the relations between himself and Mr. Schurz were most cordial, and that nothing had occurred to interrupt them.

After the October elections the National Committee has arranged to send twelve strong speakers, all ex-major generals in the Union army, into the Southern States to speak until the close of the Presidential election. Mr. Chandler believes that, with an effective canvass, six Southern States can be carried for Hayes and Wheeler, and such a canvass will be made. General Banks and Sheridan and Lew Wallace will be among the twelve who have agreed to go

THE Treasury Department has had under consideration a report from the Collector of Customs at New York relating to the proper construction of the act to provide for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation, and has arrived at the following conclusions: That act is designed to enable owners of one or more packed packages to make an entry of his own property without entering more; that such entry shall contain a declaration of the whole number of parcels contained in all packed packages in which the person making entry has a parcel; that such entry need not state the value of any parcel not the property of the importer, consignee or owner making such entry, nor of the whole of such packed packages, the first section of the act expressly relating to packed packages concerning which no invoice or statement of contents or values has been received. The entry shall state the whole number of parcels in all packed packages consigned in one vessel at one time to one ultimate owner, and if such value be over one hundred dollars an invoice shall be filed as required by section 2, chapter 39, volume 18, acts of 1874.

THERE has been recently incorporated in Boston an association of teachers and others interested in the introduction of the metric weights and measures, under the name of the American Metric Bureau. Art. 2 of its constitution reads as follows:

The object of this bureau shall be to disseminate information concerning the metric system; to urge its early adoption; and to bring about actual introduction when ever practicable. To this end it will secure the delivery of addresses; publish articles; circulate books, pamphlets and charts; distribute scales and measures; introduce the practical teaching of the system in schools; and in all proper ways, as far as the means at its disposal will allow, the bureau will urge the matter upon the attention of the American people till they shall join the rest of the world in the exclusive use of the international decimal weights and measures.

This bureau already includes among its members many of our prominent educators, and its numbers are rapidly increasing. An office has been opened at 13 Tremont Place, Boston, and as soon as suitable arrangements can be made, branch offices are to be opened in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other central localities, where all persons interested are invited to call or to write freely in regard to any matter pertaining to the work of the bureau.

THE thin excuses put forward for TILDEN'S perjuries in the income tax case do not consist with each other. The first was that while his receipts for 1862 were large, they were principally for services rendered in previous years, and therefore not taxable. The shallowness of this excuse has been fully exposed, and his total receipts for services rendered in 1832 have been shown to be largely in excess of the return income made by him. The second excuse, which is now put forward, admits the receipt of a large income by him in 1862, but claims that he lost it by lending it to his brothers. The Brooklyn *Eagle* alleges that during the year 1862 he advanced by way of loan not less than $100,000 to his two brothers to assist them in business! A wonderful defense this. Weak as the other was, this is still weaker. Who ever heard of the tax law authorized a man to deduct from his gross income sums advanced or loaned to his relatives? Such a loan might be very beautiful and praiseworthy, but the law did not recognize it as constituting an exemption from taxation. By this defense Mr. Tilden virtually admits, as he did by the other, that his gross income in 1862 was very large; but as in the former defense he pleaded that the money was mainly the earnings of former years, so now he pleads that a large proportion of it was lent to his brothers. Such a defense as this is no defense at all; it is a confession of guilt.

Under the Income Tax law the taxpayer could deduct from his gross income the amount of his losses in business; but the loss of money loaned to a brother was not a loss in business. Mr. TILDEN'S business was that of a lawyer; and his losses in *that* business were a fair subject of deduction; but the loan of money to his brothers, to aid them in carrying on *their* business, was *not* a fair subject of deduction.

This plea, it will be seen, admits that he *did* receive large revenues in 1832, while his sworn tax return denies it. The only legitimate inference is that he committed perjury to evade taxation.

THE MASKED CANDIDATES.

The *Post* complains of the unfairness of the "Radical press" in exaggerating the number of rebel soldiers appointed to office by the late "Confederate Congress." A Democratic correspondent, we observe, has whittled the number down to just twenty-eight, and gives the number of Union soldiers employed at fifty-six. The remainder of the two hundred and thirty-two officers and employees of the House, it is said, belonged to "neither army," and of these only fifty seven were appointed from the States engaged in the rebellion This statement has evidently been cooked up for the purpose of putting it somewhat better face on the matter; but let us assume that it presents the actual state of the case. Does the *Post* think it just or patriotic that, in the division of the offices, there should be one rebel to every two Union men supplied with places? Have rebel soldiers—those who did their utmost to destroy the Government—as just a claim upon its bounty as those who risked their lives and received honorable scars in upholding and defending the flag? We say, emphatically, No. The *Post* may answer as it chooses. As to the motive which actuated the Democratic members of Congress from the South in turning out faithful Union soldiers, and giving their places to Confederates, it might be claimed that they simply carried out the wishes of a majority of their constituents. That plea is often made available in justification of acts of questionable propriety. But what have those Democrats from the North to say, who aided in and approved this displacement of worthy men who fought under the stars and stripes, to make comfortable places for those who did their utmost to overthrow the Government? Do HOPKINS and COCHRAN pretend that they, in suffering this thing to be done without one word of dissent or disapproval, were representing the wishes and sentiments of the people of Allegheny county who elected them? They know better. Both these men were elected by the aid of Republican votes and both are going about soliciting the support of Republicans that they may be continued in power. With the record they have made, in this and kindred matters, it must require an immense deal of "cheek" for them to make a second appeal to Republicans for their suffrages. The truth is, while claiming to be Democrats of the straitest sect, at Washington, and giving such conclusive proofs, upon all matters affecting the advancement of the interests of that party, as to justify the claim, they put on the political mask at home, and pretend to be what they are not, simply for the purpose of gulling mistaken or weak-kneed Republicans. They are great "anti-discriminators," but spent a whole session playing fast and loose with a committee that never did and does not now intend to do a single thing towards preventing discrimination—a committee that is willing to accommodate their little game of deception, and thus aid in securing their re-election, so pleasant is it to have Democrats returned from the "Radical stronghold" of Allegheny county. Of all the bald excuses for asking Republican votes, this is the baldest, since the Democratic party is on its record against any legislation on the subject, because it runs counter to the cardinal doctrine of State rights—the principle that each State must be left to regulate commerce within its own bounds. They are "for a protective tariff," while the platform of their party is for free trade; and, should they be returned, and their votes ever be required to decide the issue of tariff or no tariff, it is not difficult to guess on which side they would be cast. They will never go further on this question than is necessary to keep up the deception at home. Then they were "for the war and against the rebellion"—but took good care to act and vote always and uniformly for and with the Copperhead wing of the party that gave aid and comfort to the enemy; that declared the war a failure, and that pronounced Union soldiers "LINCOLN'S hirelings." They have, ever since the war, been "the soldiers' friends," but so "discriminating" have they been in this regard, that they have bestowed much the largest share of their sympathies upon those brave boys who made such noble sacrifices in behalf of the "lost cause," and have never let slip an opportunity to turn out a "Boy in Blue," regardless of the mute appeals which must ever come from the crutch and the empty sleeve.

PERSONAL.

The report of the referee in the suit for absolute divorce of Victoria C. Woodhull against her husband, Colonel James H. Blood, has been presented to the judge in favor of the plaintiff.

Dr. Helmbold has instructed his counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, to begin at once legal and criminal proceedings against his brother, Albert Helmbold, of Philadelphia, and others, "for conspiring to imprison him in a madhouse."

Mr. Pogson, the Government astronomer of Madras, carries his love of his science to such a pitch that he has his children christened in accordance with the names of the chief celestial bodies from which he from time to time discovers.

It appears now that the much talked of visit of Governor Hayes to the President was in fact an accepted invitation from Mrs. Grant by Mrs. Hayes. Since then there has been serious illness in their family and Mrs. Hayes has withdrawn her acceptance of the invitation.

Dr. George B. Winship died in Boston a few days ago. He was noted for his ardent belief in muscular exertion. He had the arms and shoulders of a Hercules, being otherwise somewhat diminutive. He once lifted a weight of 3,000 pounds, and then, proceeding to lecture on his hobby, fainted.

Nobody has found out what were Mr. Lick's reasons for revoking the appointment of the old trustees. One of these gentlemen says that the cause of difference was in relation to the monument Mr. Lick had provided should be erected over his parents' grave in this State. Mr. Lick has determined to make no alteration in the trust, and a new board has been appointed.

Professor John M. Langston, formerly of Howard University, Washington, has accepted the invitation to make the address at the unveiling of the Allen monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on the 22d inst. Bishop Allen, to whom this monument is erected, was the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Bishop Daniel A. Payne, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, will unveil the monument.

Mr. John Walter, who has just arrived in this country, is of the third London *Times* generation. John Walter No. 1 founded the great British newspaper. John Walter No. 2 continued its successful career, and John Walter No. 3 has brought it to its present advanced state of prosperity and influence. This is a kind of aristocracy which will be approved even in this democratic Republic. It involves no danger to free institutions, least of all to the liberty of the press.

The funny paragraph writer has begun to circulate anecdotes about Bayreuth. It is circulate anecdotes about Bayreuth. It is circulate anecdotes about Bayreuth. It is

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 16, 1876.

The close of the second week in September does not give us opportunity to chronicle much improvement in financial matters here. Abundant money and easy discounts are still the prominent features, and there is little to afford much encouragement except the hopes of those who expect improvement in the future. What little increase in routine business has taken place has been too slight to make any perceptible inroad on the accumulation of unemployed capital. Still bankers hope for more active money before the fall is over. The iron trade is increasing in activity and a slow process of revival seems to be going in other interests, which must make itself felt in the money market before the close of the season. For the present, however, there is nothing but the wonted abundance and ease to report of local discount transactions. The Clearing House report repeats its last week's story of shrinking totals and comparatively light volume of business, the exchanges having fallen off nearly $700,000 from last week and $1,200,000 from those of the preceding week. The report for the week ending to day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.	Differences.
September 11	$ 841,519 17	$186,673 34	
September 12	717,060 83	189,868 26	
September 13	726,236 53	131,907 32	
September 14	643,946 12	107,254 60	
September 15	691,399 59	109,389 70	
September 16	682,507 16	154,045 47	
Total	$4,250,669 81	$ 938,046 89	
Week ending Sept. 9	4,942,544 37	1,332,871 57	
Week ending Sept. 2	5,741,311 60	1,601,215 60	
Week ending Aug. 26	3,842,887 55	857,555 52	
Week ending Aug. 19	4,114,035 07	830,951 61	
Week ending Aug. 12	4,788,919 10	1,136,843 97	
Week ending Aug. 5	4,758,143 96	826,635 90	
Week ending July 29	4,275,026 39	885,152 78	
Week ending Sept 18, '75.	4,270,871 61	755,699 50	
Total 1876, to date	136,665,154 32	31,679,704 25	
Total 1875, to date	165,418,788 29	25,484,573 46	

—The question has been raised by a New York paper, previously of high standing as a financial authority, as to the legal authority for the issue of the new 4½ per cent. Government bonds. The ground on which the claim of their illegality has been made is so plainly a quibble and depends so entirely upon a distorted construction, that the conclusion is possible that the New York *Journal of Commerce* is using its hitherto high character to make political capital for its favorite Presidential candidate by injuring the credit of the Government. That paper has advanced the idea that the following section of the Revised Statutes of the United States repeals the authority for the issue of the new 4½ per cents.:

SECTION 5,500. All acts of Congress (as codified in said Revised Statutes of December, 1875, any portion of which is embraced in any section of said revision, are hereby repealed, and the section in which the provisions of law in force in the whole of all parts of such acts not contained in such revision having been repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, or not being general or permanent in their nature. This clause makes the preceding one apply to parts of acts which have been repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, in order that no other construction possible than that the antecedent clause, on which the *Journal* wrongly relies, is intended to prevent the conclusion that the incorporation into the revision of unrepealed sections of an act in which other parts had been superseded re-enacted the repealed or superseded portions of such act as a precaution on the part of the codifiers which, we think, legal authorities would concede to have been necessary and proper.

But while, for the above reasons, section 5,500 cannot by any fairness of construction be regarded as having changed the force of the Refunding act of 1870, yet we readily concede that the cogent reasons and general rules of interpretation does afford scope for the suggestion or superficial queries by constructionists in search of legal quirks. Had the codifiers foreseen what cavils would search the statutes for establishing constructions to every conceivable purpose, they would probably have drawn this repeal section with much more definiteness.

—The New York bank statement shows a gain of $1,319,000 in total reserve, and of $537,750 in surplus reserve, the latter now standing at $23,077,775. A good feature is the expansion of $2,199,400 in loans, which shows that the improvement in general trade is more fully employing bank facilities. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.	Differences.
Loans	$258,431,100	$260,630,500	Inc. $2,199,400
Specie	22,778,400	22,404,200	Dec. 374,200
Legal tenders	57,953,300	58,225,100	Inc. 271,800
Deposits	271,009,500	234,198,100	Inc. 3,125,600
Circulation	21,202,000	21,075,100	Dec. 63,900
Reserve	80,307,000	81,627,300	Inc. 1,319,000
Reserve required	57,707,375	58,549,525	Inc. 842,150
Excess	22,540,025	23,077,775	Inc. 537,750

—It is said that a great movement is on foot among the railroad men, which by healing all differences between the competing lines will be the foundation of a bull-campaign of stupendous character. Several roads have decided to form a combination and pool their earnings. No doubt a strong effort will be made to have this new league include all the trunk lines between Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. It is said in inside circles that the late bull-party, *i. e.*, the one that commenced operations a year ago, for lack of ammunition from the railroad capitalists, ingloriously proposed after buying up Lake Shore and other stocks to put them up by means of the very combination which we have described.—*Correspondence Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—The following table shows the prices for gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 16, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Coupons, 1881	112¾	112¾	....	....	....	....
Coupons, 1904	112¾	112¾	....	....	....	....
Coupons, 1865	112¾	112¾	....	....	....	....
Coupons, 1867	113¼	113¼	....	....	....	....
Coupons, 5-20's registered	113¼	113¼	....	....	....	....
10-40's	108	108	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	108	108	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	125	125	....	....	....	....
New 5's per cents	113¼	113¼	....	....	....	....
Central Pacific 1st	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pacific Mail	28	28¼	28	28¼	28¼	28¼
Adams Express	68	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	93	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	50	....	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102	102	102	102	102	102
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Lake Shore	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Illinois Central	93	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96½	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	41	41	41	41	41	41
" preferred	61	61	61	61	61	61
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul common	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
" preferred	50	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	90	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	12	12¼	12¼	12	12	12
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	10¾	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Terre Haute	18½	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, A's	33	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, C's	33	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾	....
Reading	44	44½	....
United Cos. of N. J	138½	....	....
Phila. & Erie	10¾	10¾	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	52
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101½	....	....
Central Transportation	43½	45	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L., m. b	....	81¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Money closed easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $220,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $37,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling 483@483¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 110¾, at which all sales of the day were made. Rates paid for borrowing 2 per cent. to flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm this afternoon. Rock Island sevens fell off to 103¾. Michigan Central sevens brought 104¾. Sales of Missouri, Kansas and Texas sinking funds were made at 58@58¾. State bonds steady. The stock market was irregular in the fore part of the day, but became active and higher during the afternoon, until near the close when a reaction set in. The advance was 2¼ per cent. and the final reaction was equal to from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. New Jersey Central advanced to 79¾ and reacted to 75¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 98¾ and afterward reacted to 79@97¾. Western Union advanced to 73 and closed at 72¾. Lake Shore advanced to 54 and closed at 53¾. Michigan Central rose to 40¾, with the last sales at it. Pacific Mail recovered from 22¾ to 23¾. New York Central sold up to ex-dividend. Erie declined 10¾. Rock Island to 105, St. Paul common to 37½, preferred to 63¾ and Ohio and Mississippi to 12¾. Transactions aggregated 146,000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 1,500 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 5,600 Northwestern, 2,600 Rock Island, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 8,600 St. Paul, 4,500 Ohio and Mississippi, 33,000 Western Union, 22,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 25,000 New Jersey Central and 6,000 Michigan Central. There was a rumor on Wall street that the New Jersey Railroad Company have raised $8,000,000 in Philadelphia on the new bonds recently authorized. John Taylor Johnston said to a reporter there was no truth in the rumor. The Central Railroad Company were arranging their financial matters in an unsatisfactorily, but no single transaction following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	72¾	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	13	Toledo & Wabash	24
Do. preferred	19⅜	Do. preferred	51
Pacific Mail	23¾	St. Paul	37½
Marposa	4	Do. preferred	63¾
Do. preferred	10	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	69¾	Terre Haute	2
Wells-Fargo Express	93	Do. preferred	13¼
American Express	63	Chicago & Alton	93¾
U. S. Express	50	Do. preferred	103
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	16¾	Burl'g'n & Quincy	125
Erie preferred	15	Delaware & Lack	77¾
Harlem	130	Atlantic & P. Tel	19¾
Harlem preferred	133	Missouri Pacific	22
Michigan Central	39½	Atlantic & P. pref	24
Panama	128	Indiana Central	43
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	10¾
Illinois Central	93	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Cleveland & Pitts	96½	Union Pac. lands	67¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. bonds	107¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. land grants	104¾
C., C. C. & I	36¾	Do. S. F. bonds	94¾
N. J. Central	22¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	113¾	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	113½	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	10-40's, coupons	116
5-20's, 1867	113¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	113¾		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	25
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, new	25		

The Stock Exchange during the past week has been principally occupied with the settlement, which has been satisfactorily concluded. The discount market has undergone no appreciable change. The demand has been almost nil. Thursday's bank return was the strongest ever issued. Home Governments have been steady, with an upward movement, not exceeding on an average one-eighth per cent. Business in English railways has been too restricted to cause any important change in prices. Canadian lines are lighter in consequence of further satisfactory returns. The foreign market has not attracted much business, but several securities are firmly held, namely: Buenos Ayres, 2½ per cent. for each issue; Argentine, 4½'s; Russian, Brazilian, Peruvian and Italian, ⅝. Some Turkish, French and spanish are also higher. Egyptian fell off to 7½@7¾. Home Railroads, as well as American Governments were firm, and changed but little. South American railways, however, receded. To-day there was considerable excitement in the markets consequent upon the uncertainty of the Eastern question. Prices show a general fall. Canada securities were 1@2 per cent. lower. English railways were also lower. The foreign market was generally heavy. The 5 per cents. declined from ¼ to ⅝ per cent; Hungarian and 4's fell 1@1½ and Austrian and Russian close ½ per cent. lower.

LONDON, September 16, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Consols 93¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 105¾. Erie 15¾. Illinois Central 92¾. Great Western 102; Pennsylvania 18½; do preferred 18.

PARIS, September 16.—Rentes 105 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 16—United States bonds—New 5's, 104¾.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ discount; ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 483¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 16, 1876.

Wholesale trade was brisk in some lines and exceedingly quiet in others. In grain and produce the latter was the case, and the market was wholly destitute of animation. Groceries, provisions, dry goods and general merchandise were fairly active, and the aggregate of the day's business was a good average. The material items of interest in values were the decline in crude petroleum, the lower tendency in sugars and the slight improvement in the demand for corn. The movements in values were not of a very marked character, or such as to require extended comment.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 2,125 Apples, bbls..... 60 Corn, bus..... 116 Cheese, lbs..... 33 Wheat, bus..... 3,800 Butter, pcs..... 43 Potatoes, bus..... 70 Bacon, lbs..... 140 The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Aug. 28.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 16.
Flour, bbls	9,030	9,881	11,030	9,619
Apples, bbls	378	472	291	401
Cheese, lbs	780	1,444	930	2,160
Corn, bus	8,225	2,105	9,200	4,300
Wheat, bus	6,440	9,950	9,728	3,800
Barley, bus	450	....	....	2,250
Rye, bus	200	....	200	291
Oats, bus	11,307	17,028	18,502	21,895
Butter, pkgs	257	43	29	303
Bacon, pcs	14,320	25,457	29,054	13,468
Bacon, lbs	69	80	78	81
Potatoes, bus	1,075	1,071	1,050	1,026
Hay, bales	114	247	74	195

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and generally steady. Wheat is firm and in good demand for prime grades, but current prices cannot hardly pay for bringing it here. We quote new red winter at 90@91 for No. 2; $1 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18@1 20 ₩ bushel for prime. Indiana red and white is held at Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades 80@$1 00. Corn is slightly easier and the demand but can hardly be quoted as active. One car Ohio shelled sold at 54c. We quote shelled at 56@56½ for high mixed; 55@55½ for mixed. Ear is quiet at 52@53c for prime yellow; 49@50c for mixed. Oats are are a shade easier but without change in values. Only a trifle sold in sacks. We quote prime white new at 37@39c; choice at 36@37c. Old nominal at 35@ 36c for prime white; 33@35c for mixed; white Western 36@37c. Rye is firm; we quote at 60@62c

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

A Bottle of Chloroform.

David Hansel was arrested about nine o'clock last night, by Detective O'Mara, for attempting to rob a guest at the Union Depot Hotel. The accused was found under a bed with a bottle of chloroform in his pocket.

The Harper Suicide.

Coroner McClaiin held an inquest on Saturday on the body of John C. Harper, who committed suicide at his residence, Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. The evidence of a brother of deceased was taken, showing that he had been in low spirits on account of debts which were owing by him for some time past. A verdict of suicide by laudanum was rendered.

The School Children's Excursion.

To-day Prof. Luckey, C. C. Taylor, Esq., and J. H. Nobbs, of the Central Board of Education, accompany Mr. Smythe to Philadelphia, to consult with Mr. Boyd, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relative to getting a cheap rate of fare for parents and children to the Centennial, on the proposed excursion of school children. The undertaking is a big one, but Billy Smythe can put it through satisfactorily if any one can.

Boys in Blue—Indianapolis.

The Allegheny Boys in Blue had a large meeting Saturday evening at their headquarters, Wilson's Hall, West Diamond, Allegheny. Major A. J. Pentecost presided. It was resolved that the organization be divided into companies of eighty to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Indianapolis on the 20th and 21st inst. All honorably discharged soldiers are invited to accompany the expedition. A meeting will be held this evening to perfect arrangements.

Barnes' Safes.

We have had occasion, many times, to refer to the wonderful tests to which Barnes' safes have been put by actual conflagration. Another case in point, and strongly confirmatory of the fact that these safes are absolutely *fire proof*, as claimed, is given in our advertising columns this morning, and to which we would refer the reader. A very reputable business firm, of Jamestown, New York, having had the mis fortune to be burned out, writes to Mr. Barnes that his safe came through the ordeal all right, and kept the valuables with out even being scorched. The firm were themselves very agreeably disappointed, because they expected that the intensity of the heat would destroy the contents of the safe, which was over twenty years old, having been purchased in 1856. As we have said, the old safe came through all right, and the owners had the great satisfaction of having their books and other valuables saved in perfect condition. Three other safes, not of Mr. Barnes' make, had their contents destroyed. This is certainly as strong a recommendation as any manufacturer could possibly have, and we congratulate Mr. Barnes upon this new evidence of his superior skill as a maker of fire proof safes.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, city. Order made for the sale of certain uncollectable assets. Also annulling the order relative to the former sale of real estate confirmed absolutely on the 12th of July, 1876, and further ordering that the real estate be resold.

Groves & Schoonmaker vs. William J. McManigal, of Mifflin county, debtor. Rule granted on the petitioning creditors to show cause why the bill of costs should not be paid or attachment issued, returnable on the 10th prox.

Nation Trust Company, debtor city. W. G. Moore *et al.*, had leave granted to join the petition of Phillip Blaban et al. for an order setting aside the composition in this case.

J. M. Muller, creditor of D. Baillie & Bro., bankrupts, city. Restraining order granted against James Pierce.

Martin Scully, of Tioga county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of John S. McMillan vs. Smith *et al.*, motion for preliminary injunction to restrain defendants from using McMillan's captain, argued by Mr. Bakewell of this city for complainant, and Cox & Cox, of Washington, D. C., for defendants.

In the case of Patterson and Pinley, assignees vs. Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. Rule for judgment in default of sufficient affidavit of defense argued and judgment directed to be entered in favor of plaintiff for $413 11.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Owen Hughes vs. Lettie Hughes, libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

Mary E. Hawk vs. J. S. Hawk; A. H. Sutton was appointed examiner.

In the voluntary assignment of Knorr & Son, the final account of the assignee was presented and publication ordered.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John Whalen; final account of constables presented and confirmed *nisi*, which will be made absolute on October 14, unless exceptions are filed in the meantime.

Martha A. H. Matthews vs. Joseph Matthews; libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Leopold Hillbroner, the previous orders were revoked and the account of the assignee presented and confirmed *nisi*, the same to be made absolute October 18th unless exceptions to be filed in the meantime.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

On motion of Mary A. Butterfield, setting forth that Mary Butterfield, a relative of the petitioner, is of unsound mind, the Court appointed C. W. McCord, Esq., commin foner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of the said Mary Butterfield.

Dennis McCarthy vs. Simpson Musgrave. A. S. Miller, Esq., appointed master.

The appeal list will be taken up in this court this morning.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The proceedings against Benjamin Heckert, administrator of the estate of Marshall Short, have been discontinued and the case is settled. Mr. Heckert paid the amount due the estate and the costs of the proceedings.

Estate of August Stoebe; bond approved, and confirmation of sale.

Estate of T. W. Briggs; further order to pay A. Postley money due on mortgage.

Estate of Jacob Brown; order to mortgage real estate.

Estate of Ann Dunn; petition of attachment.

Estate of A. L. Ensell; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of J. H. Silk; appointment of guardian and approval of bond.

Estate of Marshall Short; order to pay balance into court.

Estate of Mary E. Butts, minor; petition and order to sell real estate.

Estate of Yohl Speiker; appointment of guardian and approval of bond.

Estate of Frank and Gertrude Dilworth bonds approved and return of sales and deeds.

Estate of Nicholas Somerville; petition to mortgage real estate of decedent by the administrator.

Estate of Conrad Eberhart; application for issue.

Estate of W. J. McClurg, minor; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of Thomas H. Golding; order changing return day of order to sell real estate.

Estate of J. B. McCune; order of final confirmation of sale and services.

Estate of M. B. Mitchell; bond of guardian approved.

Estate of Lucas Zimmer; widow's appraisement confirmed.

Estate of Wm. Johnston; argument postponed until Saturday, September 30, 1876.

Estate of Margaret M. Peamyton; rule to show cause why a rehearing should not be had.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Abraham Frank, convicted of burglary. Sentenced two years to the Workhouse, with costs.

Henry Kiser, convicted of misdemeanor, in having enticed a little girl from its parents. Fined $100 and two years to the Workhouse, with costs.

Henry W. Smith and Charles Salvely, convicted of larceny of a watch. The former sentenced to the Workhouse one year, and the latter eighteen months.

George Conway, convicted of larceny, three charges. Sentenced to restore the stolen property and to the Workhouse for three years.

John L. Cooney, convicted of illegal liquor selling, two charges. Sentence suspended.

John Bell, convicted of larceny, two indictments. Sentenced to the Workhouse eighteen months, with costs.

John Rodgers, convicted of selling liquor to minors. Fined $200, with cost of prosecution, with the alternative of ninety days' imprisonment.

Joon Driscoll failed to appear for sentence on a charge of attempted larceny from the person and his bond of $500 was forfeited.

Florence Sullivan was his bondsman.

Joseph Divers, convicted of felonious assault, two charges. Motion for a new trial overruled and defendant sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

The jury in the case of Martin Rice, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, Thomas Jones, Jr., prosecutor, brought in a verdict of guilty of forcible entry.

In the matter of W. M. Short against B. Heckert, which was heard in the Orphans Court on Thursday, the defendant, on Saturday, paid over the money in his hands belonging to the estate of Marshall Short, for which he was the executor, and the proceedings against him were discontinued.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Stephen Watts *et al.*; Charles Allen; John Wagner; Pat. McLaughlin; William Richardson *et al.*; L. W. Adams; W. Woods, Jr.; Lambert Vesen; Catherine O'Connigle; Charles Carlin; Martin Welsh; George Lewis; Joseph Herman; James Hagan; John Welsh *et al.*, (2); Wilson Wright *et al.*; Valentine Grenco *et al.*; Charles Smith; Samuel Wright *et al.*; Thomas Godfrey *et al.*

ON Tuesday a trotting race will take place at Friendship Park, the entries being Frank B, Annie E, Canton, Diamond, Belle Boyd, Loretta and Joe Hooker. The race will be for a purse of $200.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

A Case of Strange Disappearance.

Mrs. Brennan, who used to live on Vickroy street, has been missing, as the COMMERCIAL stated heretofore, for some days, and one of her children, a young man, aged twenty, makes the following statement:

"For the last five weeks her mind has appeared to prey upon something. Her husband was a maker at the Keystone Glass Works. He was a steady, sober man, and their domestic relations had always been of the most pleasant nature. For some weeks the woman had been very silent and evinced no disposition to chat cheerfully with her family as was her wont. Her family perceived that her health was failing, and her husband insisted that she should procure some wine as a tonic. She refused to do so, however, saying that it was too expensive. On the day before her disappearance she seemed to be more like herself than usual, and informed her son that she would get ready and go to visit her married daughter who resides on Penn avenue. She did so, but while there again became silent and gloomy and returned to her home early in the evening and retired to bed. That was the last any of the family saw of her. Her husband states that she fell asleep earlier than usual, and as near as they can judge, she got up and left the house about two o'clock, wearing an old brown dress, but neither shoes, shawl nor bonnet. In the morning her disappearance was discovered, and a search was instituted which has been kept up until the present time, without avail. She had left everything in order. Her pocketbook containing her money and a number of receipts was found in its usual place in the cupboard, her domestic affairs were found to be in good shape, and her deportment had evidently been premeditated. Inquiries were made in all directions, and it was finally learned that a policeman near the end of the Birmingham bridge had seen a woman answering the description pass the bridge and descend the river bank. Examination of the bank at the designated spot disclosed the fact that there were fresh foot prints in the clay and cinders, and the imprints were evidently made by a bare foot. This was almost convincing evidence that the woman had destroyed herself, but in the forlorn hope that she might yet be alive, the distracted family has been unremitting in its search. The woods in the vicinity have been thoroughly scoured, and on Friday and Saturday and yesterday the river was dragged without discovering any trace of the unfortunate woman.

THE GALLANT FOURTEENTH.

Reunion of that Veteran Regiment a Kittanning.

On Saturday, the 16th, instead of the 17th, being Sunday, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the Fourteenth Veteran Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers held a reunion at Kittanning. Colonel James N. Schoonmaker presided. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. E. S. Golden, one of Armstrong county's first-class lawyers.

The orator of the day, Mr. Jesse F. Colder, delivered a live and telling speech, interspersed with humorous incidents of camp life.

Mr. Harry Burns, of Company A, recited a poem relating to the military history of the regiment.

A beautiful banner was then presented to the regiment by Colonel Schoonmaker. It was of yellow silk with double white fringe and yellow cord, and bore the following inscription:

"Society of the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers."

"Regiment organized November 24, 1862. Society organized September 16, 1876."

Speeches were made by General Blakely and Sergeant Wash Jellison, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Blakeley.

Senior Vice President—Major W. B. Wynne.

Vice Presidents—Company A, Wm. Carson; Company B, T. P. Walker; Company C, Lieutenant Gross; Company D, Lieutenant Huntsman; Company E, James Hustead; Company F, W. H. Harbaugh; Company G, J. S. Foley; Company H, J. B. Johnson; Company I, George R. Wetmore; Company K, J. W. McNutt; Company L, Philip M. Body; Company M, C. W. Ed Welty.

Secretary—J. S. Sandrus.

Treasurer—J. S. Schoonmaker.

Officer of the Day—J. W. McNutt.

Officer of the Guard—J. M. Schoonmaker.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth ward met on Monday night last and organized a Hayes and Wheeler club, with Hon. Miles S. Humphreys as President. On Thursday night they had a splendid out-door meeting in front of the school house, at which R. J. Thomas presided, and which was ably addressed by H. A. Collier, Esq. To night this rousing club meets to elect officers and arrange for the purchase of a outfit. They expect to enroll over sixty men to-night, and will run the number to one hundred. The Republicans of the ward are united and will soon be warmed into active political enthusiasm.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The W. J. Matthews Glee Club will meet this evening at the Republican Headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, at half past seven o'clock. All members will be present as business of important will be transacted.

General Negley announces that he has arranged free tents and free provisions for the Pittsburgh delegation to the Indianapolis Convention. The fare, too, has been reduced. Those attending or participating should report to General Negley at once.

HOLD THE FORT.

During the campaign of 1864, Officer Fowler carried, in the big procession and at the head of the draymen's tournout, a neat silk flag. On Saturday evening Officer Fowler presented this flag to the Sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, No. 1.

The Taeland Heibler Stabbing

Robert Taeland, who has been in jail waiting the result of the injuries he inflicted upon Heibler, a saloon keeper, was given a hearing before Mayor Phillips on Saturday. Heibler was present, his injuries having pretty much healed. It transpired that Taeland was drunk at the time the deed was done, and had been drunk for some days. He denied any intention of cutting Heibler, or bearing any grudge against him whatever. On Heibler's refusal to "treat," Taeland struck him in the breast, and shortly after the former discovered that he had been cut. Medical assistance was procured, and it was found that, had the wound been a very short distance higher, death would have ensued. At the conclusion of the hearing, Mayor Phillips committed Taeland to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Suit for Church Property.

Bishop John Tuigg, in trust for St. Wendelrus Church, of Baldwin township, began proceeding in ejectment, on Saturday, against John Piappert and some fourteen others, members of the Roman Catholic German School Society, and John Miller *et al.*, trustees of the same. The object of the proceedings is to recover possession of a tract of land in Baldwin township, in Hugh Lafferty's plan of lots, at the corner of Union and Seventh streets. It is claimed that the property was conveyed to the defendants for a specific purpose, which was to erect a school house upon it. In the deed was a clause which provided that if the land were used for any other than this purpose it should revert to the plaintiff. Summons issued.

Aquatic.

Morris and Scharff met through their representatives on Saturday night, and failed to agree upon a course. The challenge remains open until next Saturday night. Both might compromise by rowing on the Ohio, we think.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PROF. GILBERT, and A. B. Long, made a balloon trip on Saturday afternoon.

JURY trials have been postponed in the Common Pleas No. 2 Court No. 2 until the third Monday in October.

HAND ball is the best game for the body, and chess for the head. Clubs of both kinds are being started.

THE Board of Viewers are engaged on that portion of Bluff street between Shingiss and Miltenberger.

PETER GAGNER, on Saturday night, shot himself in the left breast, while in the Twenty-fifth ward lock-up. He may die.

BRIDGET MALONEY has been taken to Chicago on a requisition. She was the aunt that is charged with the kidnapping of a little girl the daughter of her sister, and her brother-n-law, the father of the child, says that he wants possession of the daughter.

CHRISTIAN ELTER, the freight train conductor who was killed at Thompsontown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday night, was a resident of Harrisburg. The names of the engineer and fireman were George Kauffman and William Barletts.

WINFIELD S. SAMPLE, of Sewickley, successfully, and very creditably, passed the examinations as cadet engineer at the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Sample left on Saturday night, in company with Cadet Joe Rohrbacher, who has been home on a short visit, for Annapolis.

THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, as will be seen by their announcement in another column, have reduced the tariff of telegraphic rates. This company are the first to make a reduction in this respect, and they propose to continue in that direction as the public interest may demand.

L. W. ADAMS, the Michigander, charged with an assault in a railway train on Miss Florence Allen, sent the following telegram to his home on Saturday morning: "Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan. To 'Squire Partridge:—If you will come to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by Monday morning I will pay you and your expenses coming and going. Find your letter in postoffice. Enquire for Marshal's or Reardon's law office." Adams will have his second trial on Monday.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S MEETINGS

Lawrenceville and the Hill Ablaze with Enthusiasm—A Large Procession.

Saturday night was simply a continuation of the enthusiasm evoked by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's speech on the previous evening. From both cities came the Republicans marching clubs through the principal avenues, and their parade received frequent plaudits along the entire route. The Lawrenceville meeting was a great success, and so was the other at the corner of Centre avenue and Crawford streets. When the entire corps of Republican voters, uniformed and in line, formed at the Forks of the Road, they made one of the finest displays that has ever been seen in Lawrenceville. The several clubs marched over the published route in first-class style, and the speeches made by Col. Realf and others were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

The meeting in Lawrenceville was organized by the election of the following officers, and was constituted by citizens of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and even the Eighteenth wards.

President—Dr. D. Hanna.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Smith, Jas. Sugden, Jas. T. McClure, E. Davison, Geo. W. Glass, H. Cowvin, C. C. Hook, E. Scripel, T. P. Berg, — Gangwisch, C. Parkins, S. Trathcoad, R. R. McChesny, Zacharias Zacharis, J. G. Wainwright, G. Wright, J. Smith, H. N. Sprague, John Chislet, N. Sudenberg, Wm. Robison, Jos. S. Cook, J. W. Riddell, Wm. Walton, H. E. Wainwright, E. F. Pearson, P. Seip, W. C. Barr, G. W. Gardner, R. Watson, H. Marshal, S. J. Wainwright, K. F. Lang, General A. L. Pearson, Wm. Ramsey, J. Upperman, C. W. Lewis, C. R. Leonhauser, S. Garrison, George Boudle, N. Hoffman, H. Kerr, Frank N. Waldo, G. W. Nichols, Sr., Joseph Mitchell, Esq., Mc Chesny, Zacharias Zacharis, J. G. Wainwright, G. Wright, J. Smith, H. N. Sprague, John Chislet, N. Sudenberg, Wm. Robison, Jos. S. Cook, J. W. Riddell, Wm. Walton, H. E. Wainwright, E. F. Pearson, P. Seip, W. C. Barr, G. W. Gardner, R. Watson, H. Marshal, S. J. Wainwright, K. F. Lang, General A. L. Pearson, Wm. Ramsey, J. Upperman, C. W. Lewis, C. R. Leonhauser, S. Garrison, George Boudle, N. Hoffman, H. Kerr, Frank N. Waldo, G. W. Nichols, Sr., Joseph Mitchell, Esq., McChesny, Zacharias Zacharis, J. G. Wainwright, G. Wright, J. Smith, H. N. Sprague, John Chislet, N. Sudenberg, Wm. Robison, Jos. S. Cook, J. W. Riddell, Wm. Walton, H. E. Wainwright, E. F. Pearson, P. Seip, W. C. Barr, G. W. Gardner, R. Watson, H. Marshal, S. J. Wainwright, K. F. Lang, General A. L. Pearson, Wm. Ramsey, J. Upperman, C. W. Lewis, C. R. Leonhauser, S. Garrison, George Boudle, N. Hoffman, H. Kerr, Frank N. Waldo, G. W. Nichols, Sr., Joseph Mitchell, Esq., Reporters of the press.

About the riot at the corner of Washington street and Webster avenue we have nothing further to say here than that the 17 mourners provoked the affair by their attack upon the Central Colored Club of the Eighth ward, and the two pistol shots or more in windows and doors, as slow down as a man's belt, especially on the opposite side of the platform proves nothing. If colored voters cannot pass peaceably any one man or any meeting in a quiet way, this is not a free country, and there should not be any trouble. That's all.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Library Hall—Opening of the Season—Miss Effie Ellsler.

The new-old managers of Library Hall Messrs. Ellsler & Canning, have been very busy during the summer vacation in getting the theater into shape for the regular dramatic season, and the public will have an opportunity of passing judgment upon their efforts in this direction to-night. Miss Effie E. Ellsler, a young lady well known and greatly admired here as the talented daughter of a most worthy sire, is to be the opening star, and will bring to the notice of the play-going public a new society comedy entitled "Clouds," from the pen of Mr. Fred Marsden, who has in his brief span furnished some very good dramatic work. "Clouds" has been produced in all the chief Western cities, and has won popular approval in all. That it will fail here is scarcely among the possibilities. Miss Effie will play the heroine, and play it most effectively. Of the new stock company, which is claimed to be one of the strongest ever brought together outside of New York, more can be said when it has been seen. But of Messrs. Whiting and Pendleton, who have appeared here, we can safely say that they will come up to every thing demanded of them.

Regarding the improvements made in the house, we take the following from the *Evening Telegraph*:

The main entrance on Penn avenue will be brilliantly lighted on the outside, while the vestibule has been newly painted and frescoed in light shades. The box office has been remodeled, enlarged and adapted to the convenience of patrons. Three new chandeliers of a beautiful pattern of blue and gold hang from the ceiling, while at the foot of the stairs stands a magnificent bronze statue of a Roman soldier in full armor, about five feet in height, with burnished gilt edges attached.

The stairway is frescoed similar to the vestibule, and covered with heavy matting, with another statue of a Roman soldier, surmounted with gas burners, in position on the second landing.

The lobby has been repainted, covered with matting and illuminated with three clusters of the same pattern as those in the vestibule, pendant from the ceiling. Two additional entrances have been opened from the lobby into the main hall, making it ample in size and sufficient to afford ingress and egress without crowding or inconvenience, and aiding materially in ventilation. A main aisle from the door of the lobby to the orchestra is carpeted with a beautiful and costly Brussels. A similar carpet has been laid in front of the orchestra chairs, while all other parts of the hall are covered with fine matting. Under the orchestra circle hang fourchandeliers, instead of the bracket lights formerly used in connection. A new railing has been put up around the orchestra circle, which is an important improvement. The chairs have all been painted in a light blue, covering the dark and sombre shades formerly used. The lower portion of the wall around the orchestra circle has been marbleized, adding great to the general effect. The pillars have been painted in light colors with gilded caps. The railing in front of the orchestra has been covered with red plush, and the heavy, old-time railing enclosing the orchestra has been taken out, and a light, bronzed wire one substituted.

The interior has been newly painted throughout in light lilac, giving the place a bright and cheerful appearance that strikingly contrasts with the dull, dark and heavy air prevailing before. In the dome hangs an immense twelve, cut glass chandelier with eighty lights, the effect of which when lighted up is grand. The proscenium boxes have been taken out and in their stead are alcoves handsomely frescoed in gilt, with large vases, containing flowers in the lower tier and statue ties in the upper ones. This renovation has had the effect of largely increasing the capacity of the stage, which is now eighty feet wide and forty feet deep, affording abundant room to present any play now produced anywhere. The entire proscenium has been handsomely painted and gilded, and in the glare of the lights presents a magnificent sight. The store room on the first floor of which twenty-one feet of stage, has been brought into use for the purpose of sinking traps, thus giving the proprietors facilities for working the scenes in all the pieces now played.

The scenery is entirely new, and was all painted by the managers' special scenic artists, Simonds and his assistant, Pickney. Every scene that will be presented on the opening night will be novel and attractive. A new bright red drop curtain has been provided and put up in place. All the stage furniture has been purchased especially for this theaters and five sets will be in use. The small room, to the right and left of the stage have been utilized, and one will be used as a property room and the other as a star room. The dressing rooms have been finely fitted up and carpeted with Brussels. The plastered ceiling of the stage has been removed and a fly gallery put in its stead, thus procuring the ventilation that was wanting before. The gas arrangements and fixtures are most complete, and it is proposed in a short time to light the hall by electricity, the battery for that purpose having already been procured. The gas illumination has been tested and found to be brilliant and satisfactory in every respect. With the new painting and the most complete gas arrangements that have been introduced, the hall is bright and cheerful, whereas before it was dull and gloomy.

The entrance from the alley running through from the rear of the building to Sixth street, as well as the alley, has been put in repair and will be kept open, and those who desire to take the "short cut" to the street cars will have the opportunity. Fire plugs have been placed on the stage with sprinklers, by which the entire stage can be flooded with water in a few moments, thus guarding against fire. A great many other matters of interest might be mentioned in detail, but the above will give the reader some idea of the attention the Ellsler brothers in the work of renovation have received.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Miss Clara Belden makes her first appearance in Pittsburgh. She has chosen the part of *Juliet* in which to make her initial impression on the public here. In it, at St. Louis, she won a great and universally acknowledged success. She thoroughly prepared for triumph before attempting the experiment of fathoming the fluctuations of popular favor. Her confidence in herself and the acumen of her audience was not misplaced. She was received throughout with bursts of spontaneous and merited applause. The interest rang with cheers of irrepressible appreciation and delight from the earliest scenes until the final fall of the curtain. The manager, Mr. Ben. De Bar, who has had forty years' experience of the stage, declared he had never seen so satisfactory an opening endeavor. The press next morning was unanimous in its chorus of warm yet discriminating eulogy, and the praises of personal friends was, of course, overwhelming. In more distant Western towns she repeated this splendid success, and there is no reason why she will do the same at the Pittsburgh Opera House. The distribution of characters in "Romeo and Juliet" is very strong and well arranged. Mr. Gotthold will play *Romeo*, and in so doing afford a support that will not be second in attraction to the efforts of the lady star. A specially enjoyable and powerful performance may be looked for by all who throng the Opera House to-night.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The Fifth Avenue Theater opens for the season this evening with a very powerful company of first class variety performers. Mr. H. W. Williams, an old and tried favorite here, will have the management of the house, and his experience and judgment may be depended on to cater successfully and satisfactorily to the varied fancies of his patrons. Prices of admission have been arranged in accordance with the great reduction of values, the different parts of the house being fixed at twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty cents. It should be crowded from parquette to gallery to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The company at this house this week will be the strongest yet brought out by Manager Trimble, and combine all branches of variety business. The season thus far, has been remarkably successful, and bids fair to continue so, as long as Mr. Trimble furnishes his present high class of attractions. The usual popular matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The National Reunion of Veterans at Indianapolis—Who Will be Present—A Grand Time Anticipated.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 17.—The committee having charge of the arrangements for the National Veteran Reunion which meets in this city on the 20th and 21st have prepared three camps where tents for 10,000 men will be erected, and an effort is being made to prepare rations for all organized bodies who remain in camp. Veterans are coming from every State in the Union, but the citizens of Indianapolis are making extensive arrangements to care for all. The following are among the numerous eminent gentlemen who have promised to be in attendance: Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, General John A. Logan, General J. R. Ingersoll, General Fred. Hedger, General S. A. Hurlbut, Governor Beverage, of Illinois; General W. T. Sherman, General Phil Sheridan, General E. F. Noyes, General W. B. Hazen, General N. P. Hanson, General August Willich, General J. D. Cox, General J. A. Garfield, General N. F. Force, of Ohio; General John F. Hartranft; General Harry White, and General J. S. Negley, of Pennsylvania; Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, ex-Governor N. Scone, General G. M. Dodge, Hon. J. A. Kasson and General J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa; Hon. A. W Tenny and Corporal Tanner, of New York; Hon. Marshall Jewell and General Joseph A. Hawley, of Connecticut; General B. H Bristow, General John M. Harlan and Colonel W. Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky; General Judson Kirkpatrick, ex-Governor Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire; General J. M. Tharer, of Wyoming; General Ben Loan, of Missouri; O. P. Morton Ben Harrison, General Tom Brown, John Coburn, of Indiana, and General Nathan Kimball, of Utah. The Lombard Glee Club, of Chicago, will be in attendance. The crowd will exceed that at either of the meetings at Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA.

Damage to the Centennial Buildings by Yesterday's Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—In the city to-day considerable damage was done by a heavy storm which has prevailed all day. A portion of the roofs of the Main Exhibition building and Machinery Hall were blown away, and injury was done to many of the exhibits. The American and English exhibits suffered most. Several other of the smaller buildings within the grounds were more or less damaged in the storm. In all sections of the city trees were blown down, roofs and chimneys carried away, and several persons injured, none seriously, however.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Lawlessness in Danvers, Mass.

BOSTON, September 16.—Several incendiary fires and burglaries have occurred in Danvers of late, and last night a building was fired and the parties who attempted to extinguish the flames were shot at. This evening the citizens held an indignation meeting and offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. The citizens are greatly excited and are determined to drive out the gang of ruffians infesting the town.

An Express Robber.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 16.—The preliminary examination of William J. Williams, under arrest on a charge of complicity in the express robbery on Thursday last, was postponed to-day, which was concluded to-day, the defense waiving further examination after the evidence for the prosecution was all given. No additional material evidence was introduced during the examination. The defendant was held to answer to the Grand Jury.

And it Looks Like a Put-up Job

MONMOUTH, Ill., September 17.—Yesterday afternoon three colored men were shot and wounded, six miles from here, by a white man named Hathaway. Returning home in a wagon, a warrant was obtained here, and a posse of white citizens went in pursuit and captured Hathaway this morning in a brier thicket, where he had taken refuge, and which the citizens had surrounded and watched all night. He was safely lodged in the parish jail. The colored people cheered the citizens along the road. Hathaway is a stranger here, having come about from Texas about three weeks ago. Only one man was seriously hurt, and he will recover.

The freedman charged with the assassination of Evans, the planter, in Moorhouse parish, has been seen in this vicinity several times, but eluded all efforts at arrest, for which five hundred dollars is offered by his friends, but none by the State authorities.

Three Se f-Murders in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 17.—Captain James Shank, formerly a well known river pilot, hung himself yesterday at his residence near Newport, Ky.

Charles Kauffman, a traveling salesman for Holberg & Co., of this city, plunged in to the river and was drowned.

This afternoon an unknown man came upon the merchant and deliberately threw himself under a steamer and was drowned His body was not recovered.

A Married Woman's Right to Hold Property.

HONESDALE, September 16.—The case of Broat against Broat, which has been on the court calendar since 1872, was decided in the Wayne County (Pennsylvania) Court yesterday in favor of Mrs. Broat, who brought suit against her husband's brother for seizing property belonging to her. The property involved the right of married women to hold property separate from their husbands. The case has been tried twice, and decided both times in her favor.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 16.—The total number of interments to-day was twenty-eight, the highest which twenty-one yellow fever cases. The weather is very threatening, with northeast wind and rain, and is bad for the sick.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

Exclusive connection with the Dominion Company of Canada and the Direct Cable. The automatic system, by which 1,000 words per minute, may be sent over a single wire, and the Duplex, which doubles the capacity of every wire, giving the new company facilities equal with any the oldest. Twenty words at Night for half the price of a ten word day message. Principal office 118 Wood street, first door from Fifth avenue. The only company having offices on the Centennial grounds.

Hotel Reduction.

Leland's Sturtevant House, Broadway, Seventy-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New York city, has reduced one hundred rooms, with board, to $3 00; one hundred rooms to $3 50; parlor and second floors, $4 00 per day; room, European plan, $1 00 per day and upwards. The Sturtevant is kept in first-class style; superbly furnished, elevator and every improvement. Location convenient to all places of interest to the visitor. Street cars pass hotel for depots and Central Park.

The Grand Hotel—New York.

The Grand Hotel is one of the finest and most comfortable hotels in the world. It is situated on Broadway, corner of Thirty-first street, near Fifth avenue, and of easy access to all parts of the city. It is kept on the European plan, is first class in every respect, and has a large patronage from the best families and distinguished people. Strangers arriving at New York cannot find better accommodations or a more desirable location than that afforded at the Grand Hotel.

Reduction in Telegraphing.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have made a further reduction in rates, to take effect to-day. The Western Union is determined that no other company shall work below their rates.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 103 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bremen line steamer Donau, at New York; Anchor line steamer Italia, at Glasgow; Cunard line steamer Bothnia, at Queenstown; Guion line steamer Idaho, passed Holyhead; Red Star line steamer eNderland, at Antwerp.

Atlantic and Pacific Again Lead in a Reduction of Telegraph Rates.

On and after Monday, September 18th, tariff to all points in New England, New York State and New Jersey, will be fifty cents, but no rate that is lower than this to be increased.

D. H. BATES,
General Superintendent.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company

announces, in addition to the reductions already ordered, to take effect on Monday, the 18th, the adoption of a uniform rate of twenty-five cents between all offices in the all regions, including Pittsburgh.

[Signed] THOS. T. ECKERT, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Curtis Davis, proprietor.

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN THE TREASURY—INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—TREASURY BALANCES—A NAVAL OFFICER DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The Treasury now holds $337,318,650 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation and $18,743,000 to secure public deposits United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $2,989,800; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to day, $5,332,850; national bank circulation now outstanding—currency notes, $322,733,687; gold notes, $2,099,190. Two hundred thousand dollars five per cent. bonds held to secure circulation were withdrawn from the Treasury to-day and four and one-half per cent. bonds substituted.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the United States steamer Mayflower at Annapolis yesterday, with the cadet engineers on board, having returned from their annual cruise on the Eastern coast. Chaplain Edward K. Rawson, United States Navy, has been ordered to the Monongahela.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $10,272,523; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,160,000; coin, $63,204,594, including $31,678,100 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,734,669.

The Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy has instructed commanding officers of vessels of the North Atlantic station to have their vessels thoroughly disinfected, so as to prevent the appearance of yellow fever on board if possible. They have also been instructed to keep their vessels isolated from merchant vessels, so the disease cannot be communicated from any vessel hailing from an infected port.

The officials of the Navy Department are somewhat alarmed as to the safety of Passed Assistant Paymaster John Breese, who has been on duty on the Asiatic station for the past four years, but returned home in the United States steamer Saco, which arrived at Mare Island in July. He promptly reported his arrival to the department, and announced that he would proceed to his home at Newport, R. I. On the 7th of August he was at St. Louis, *en route* to his home, and since that time neither his friends at home nor the officials of the department have been able to learn anything of his whereabouts. He had two or three thousand dollars with him, and it is feared he may have been robbed and murdered.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE REUNION.

The arrangements for the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee here in October next are progressing satisfactorily. A large meeting is anticipated. The statue of McPherson will be placed in position about October 4.

POLITICAL

Wyoming

A NOMINATION DECLINED.

CHEYENNE, September 16.—In the Republican Territorial Convention held at Rawlins, Wy., to-day, a letter was read from Colonel W. S. Downey, of Laramie City, declining the nomination. No nomination was made, and an adjournment was had to the same place on the call of the Chairman.

Ohio.

INGERSOLL AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, September 16.—Colonel Robert Ingersoll to-night addressed one of the largest meetings held here since the war. The crowd was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

West Virginia.

TWO TO ONE FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

WHEELING, September 16.—The Republican torchlight procession here to-night numbered six hundred, and the Democratic three hundred. Rain interfered with the speaking on both sides. The campaign promises to be lively in this section.

Indiana.

EX SECRETARY HASTINGS NOW TO TAKE THE STUMP.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—Secretary Bristow, who has been in the city for some time past, will go to Indianapolis to-morrow for the purpose of speaking in the interests of the Republican candidates.

General.

Now they call Tilden's railroad history Tilden's Railway Wreckered.

John C. Talbot did not succeed in getting elected Governor of Maine, but he has immortalized his name.

The citizens of Indianapolis who voted for Harrison have formed a Tippecanoe club, and support Benj. Harrison for Governor.

The Democratic city of New York keeps the "wolf from the door" of her Democratic politicians, if she does force the laboring men who do the Democratic voting to labor for starvation wages. The number of her city officials is 8,585, and their pay is $10,281,966 per year, an average salary to the office holders of $1,183 a year, or $3 81 a day, while the laboring men employed by the city get $1 00 to $2 25 a day. "Reform is necessary," &c., &c.

The most frequent Democratic complaint is that the Republicans are "befogging the issues